

Many Fine Quarries Add Much to Wealth of the State.

In listing the resources and industries of Utah, the old scheme of "counting on one's fingers" is useless, but were this method employed one of the first and longest fingers might well be designated "quarrying." Nearly every sort of rock, stone or clay is found in the hills of this state. Owing to an unusual activity in building circles during the past year all quarries have been drawn upon heavily. The list following covers but a few of the many quarries, but will serve to show the great variety of material mined.

The Gorgona quarries, located south of Park City, yield a hard red stone well adapted to use in retaining walls, sills, etc., where reliability and durability are needed. This stone was used in the First Presbyterian church on South Temple street.

The Kyune quarries are located twelve miles east of Colton, Utah. The rock obtained is a gray stone, neat in appearance and is valued for its ability to prolonged exposure. These qualities combined make the rock valuable in the construction of public buildings. Some of Salt Lake's largest and most imposing structures have been built of this stone. Among these are the city and county building, ex-Senator Kearns' home and the new federal building.

Where Fine Marble Is Found.

The Wasatch Marble company owns quarries between the head of Snake creek and Big Cottonwood canyon. The marble is a solid, seamless rock, which, when prepared for use, is as beautiful as any obtained anywhere. As the deposits are covered with common soft soil to a depth of ten feet only, quarrying is easy and inexpensive. The quarries are not developed completely, the marble being mined on demand.

Two quarries, located near Park City and near the tracks of the Denver & Rio Grande, are the Euclid, yielding a stone in great demand by contractors for foundation work, and the Metropolitan. From the latter is taken a

rock used entirely in pavements and curbing where durability is the chief requisite. The curbing and paving along South Temple and other streets were done with this rock. The deposits in both the Euclid and Metropolitan quarries are immense. The proximity to the railroad reduces the cost of hauling and transportation to a minimum.

The Utah Marble company, incorporated during the past year, will develop quarries near Logan and on the Logan river. This marble is flawless, taking an extremely high polish. Another feature of this rock is the variety of colors shown under polishing. Still another feature tending to make this rock of unusual value is its durability. It does not crack or lose lustre with exposure. The beds have not been developed to any extent, but during the new year mills will be built near the quarries. The Logan river will furnish power and means of transportation. The mill at the quarry will saw the crude marble into blocks and the mill will be built near Logan where the polishing and finishing will be done. It is claimed that this marble is the equal of any produced in the world, Vermont and Italy not excepted. The stone with which it takes a fine polish will place the rock in demand by contractors for inside work in fine homes or public buildings.

Brown Stone From Mt. Nebo.

In addition to the gray and red stone described, Utah has quarries yielding a brown stone and also an almost pure white rock, called colite. The largest brown stone quarry is located in Juab county, near Mt. Nebo, hence are called the Mt. Nebo quarries. Elegance and brown stone go hand in hand. The term elegance is applied to others as enthusiastic have been applied to brown stone structures so often that "a brown stone front" carries more suggestion of elegance than paragraphs can. The demand for brown stone in the Mt. Nebo region is large, the rock itself excellent for building purposes. The San Pete railway furnishes means of transportation.

A few of the largest structures in Salt Lake built of this stone are the Deseret News building, the Con-Wagon & Machine company's home and A. W. McCune's residence on North Main street.

The colite quarries are situated near Ephraim. This rock is a beautiful white stone, supposed to have been formed through water action ages ago. The presence of shells, apparently built up by coatings of cement or ooze, has given it the name of "colite" and is considered the bed-formation of immense bodies of water existing in that country at one time. The rock is growing in favor rapidly. Its wearing qualities combined with the rich appearance it lends buildings in which it is used make it sought after by builders. The Herald's new home was built with this rock.

Why Work Is Done in Summer.

As a rule the quarries of Utah are operated during the summer months only when building is at its height—when the demand for building stone is greatest. Climatic conditions have much to do with this also. Many of the quarries are inaccessible in the winter months and the stone is liable to crack with the frost when work is prosecuted in the coldest weather.

It can be seen that rock taken from the quarries during the winter in such a condition could not be relied upon for any building or construction purposes whatever. The quarries being located for the greater part near railroad or water, thus furnished with convenient shipping facilities, reduces the cost of hauling to the lowest figures. The tendency of the rock lie but a small depth below the surface, or to crop through completely, renders quarrying inexpensive as a good quality of rock can thus be obtained with little labor.

To supply the demand of the smelters and cement companies numerous limestone quarries are operated the year 'round. The smelters use thousands of

tons of fluxing rock and the demand thus created with that of the cement plants for rock necessitates constant quarrying.

The Union Lime and Stone quarries located in Parley's canyon furnish a large amount of fluxing stone to the smelters at Bingham and Murray. The stone obtained contains sufficient silica to make it valuable in the manufacture of cement. The Utah Lime and Stone quarries located north of Warm Springs contain a rock of similar quality. These quarries were developed actively at one time but have been idle for several years. The increasing demands of the smelters, and the erection of new smelters will result in renewed development, the company already making extensive preparations for the commencement of quarrying this spring. The Portland Cement company, with a capacity of 2,000 tons per month, operates its own quarries. These are located in Parley's canyon and near the Rio Grande railroad. Fifteen men are employed at these quarries throughout the year to supply the immense tonnage of raw material used by the cement plant.

Extent of Cement Industry.

This leads to a brief glimpse of the manufacture of cement, an industry in which Utah stands foremost of the western states. Utah furnishes cement to Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Washington and Idaho. Thirty thousand barrels of cement made in the Portland plant of this city were used during the past year in the government dam at Minnoka, Ida.; 4,000 barrels were used for sewerage building in Boise; 15,000 barrels in the erection of a city water supply reservoir at Pocatello; 15,000 barrels have been ordered for Mack, Ida., on the Utah railway. In addition to these immense orders the same company has furnished cement for local undertakings—8,000 barrels were consumed in the erection of sugar factories near Logan; 20,000 barrels were used by the building trades

of Salt Lake alone during the past year; 700 barrels were used in paving eleven blocks of public highways in this city with an immense amount used in the building of thirty miles of cement sidewalks. Although the past year has been a record-breaker, great things are expected for the new year. Orders have been placed already that will keep the cement plants going at full capacity for some months. Thirty thousand barrels of cement will be used in the erection of the new smelters at Garfield; 15,000 barrels will be used in the new water conduit to be built in Parley's canyon.

The present capacity of the Portland plant is 500 barrels or seventy tons per day. As the present demand is far in excess of this supply, the capacity of the plant is to be doubled within a short time. This will raise the output from the one plant mentioned to 1,100 tons annually. These figures show to what extent the industry is carried on in this state.

Brick by the Billion.

The clay deposits in Utah are found within no particular boundaries and are of special variety. The supply of common clay used in the manufacture of ordinary building brick is inexhaustible. This clay exists in every portion of the state in different quantities. During the year just ended there was an approximate total of 41,000,000 common building brick manufactured. To supply the demand for raw material created by this yearly output quarries have been opened up and are in constant development all over the state. The Red Butte canyon quarries are probably the largest of their kind. It is not known generally that Utah is forging ahead of other western states in the manufacture of assay supplies such as crucibles, muffles, fire brick, etc. Right here in Salt Lake is made the best quality of these supplies. This is proved beyond a doubt by the shipments sent into Colorado during the past year. The crucibles, muffles and

fire brick in use throughout the United States have been made for the past fifteen years by the fireclay plants at Denver. Now Utah furnishes Colorado with these supplies, thus invading a territory conceded to be the home of the greatest plants in the world. The manufacture of assay supplies is highly scientific, the greatest care is needed to make the articles worthy of use. They can be just so brittle, they crack and crumble when placed under the intense heat of the furnace if too dry; they can be just so soft, or they are affected in another way. To attain perfection, for perfection it must be, there are two things playing important parts in the manufacture of these supplies. The first requisite is the clay itself. It must contain no grit or foreign substance to mar the smoothness of a desired surface, it must not contain too great a percentage of fusible matter or a solidity cannot be attained; in short, it must be "just right."

The other requisite is an exactness in the process under which the clay must be treated and pressed and baked. It must be "mixed" to a certain point. It must be pressed or moulded to a certain compactness and finally it must be baked to a certain hardness. It happens that a plant operates in this city filling each of these requirements, not to mention many others. The natural result is excellent products, having a smoother finish than the articles made elsewhere and possessing wearing qualities found in no other products.

A genuine fuller's clay and fireclay is found near Lehi canyon. Quarries are being operated five miles west of this point by the Utah Fireclay company. This clay needs very little treatment before conversion into various articles. In the manufacture of assay supplies presses are installed in the company's new plant capable of turning out almost every article manufactured from clay. Sewer pipe of all sizes and shapes can be turned out in any lengths. The presses are capable of turning out 1,000

feet of eight-inch sewer pipe daily. Crucibles can be pressed with wonderful rapidity. If desired the one press used for this purpose can turn out 300,000 crucibles in thirty days.

Best Fire Brick in the World.

Fire brick of all shapes are made. These equal the St. Louis brick in wearing qualities and surpass them in neatness and general appearance. Six kilns have been built and put into commission within the last year. The plant is yet in its infancy. When completed pottery, jars and other fancy clay products will be made. The clay mined at the quarries can with slight preparation be used in the manufacture of almost every article known to clay workers. A building brick is made that surpasses anything yet offered to the builder. It is a fireclay brick almost indestructible. These can be given any shade of brown desired by the builder. The Masonic temple in the course of erection on First South will have an exterior walling of these bricks. This will be the initial appearance of a brick of this kind in a public building in Salt Lake.

Even Vitified Paving Brick.

Another specialty made at the same works in the line of brick is a paving brick. Tests have been made on sample bricks of this kind which prove that they will outwear two ordinary paving stones. Another excellent quality is their smoothness. When laid on the streets they hold a flat position. Streets paved with these bricks will be much smoother than those built of stones.

This article must not be closed without mention of the mountains of granite ready for use in the Little Cottonwood canyon. This granite was used in the building of the Salt Lake temple by the Latter-day Saints. As granite is but little used in Utah buildings, little of the stone is quarried. The deposits of granite in the Little Cottonwood are inexhaustible.

Utah's Hydro-Carbon Field

The hydro-carbon fields of the Utah basin contain one of the greatest of Utah's resources—pure gilsonite. The supply, to all appearances, is inexhaustible; it is sufficient, experts say, to supply the whole world for an unlimited number of years.

The gilsonite fields begin at a point about three miles west of the west line of the old Uncompahgre Indian reservation, and extend easterly over what was the reservation for a distance of seventy-five miles, clear across the Colorado boundary. In area they are about seventy-five miles long, east and west, and about forty miles wide, north and south.

The gilsonite fields, or at least nearly all the valuable gilsonite claims, are owned by the "asphalt trust." The St. Louis Gilsontite company and the Gilsont Asphaltum company, both of which are subsidiary corporations of the "asphalt trust," are operating in Utah, and one of their main objects, up to date, has been to limit the supply of gilsonite and asphaltum so as not to over-supply the market and thus force down the price.

Uses of Gilsontite.

Gilsonite is utilized mainly in the manufacture of varnishes, pipe dip, roofing materials, etc. It can also be used in the manufacture of rubber goods. Ordinary rubber goods, it is maintained, can contain about 40 per cent of gilsonite. Much Utah gilsonite has been marketed in Europe.

The Utah gilsonite is pure when mined; it requires no treatment after being taken from the vein before it is used for manufacturing purposes. The aim of those who control the product is, therefore, to supply only what the market requires and no more. Nowhere else in the world is it found in pure form. It is a soluble bitumen, dissolving readily in benzine.

The supply of the adjacent asphalt is held down by the trust because in the eastern oil fields asphalt is manufactured as a by-product and can be purchased much cheaper than the Utah product can be shipped east to the great markets. This supply of eastern asphalt is almost unlimited, too, and until a large market can be created in the west, the trust will naturally limit the local output.

Are Perfect Fissure Veins.

The gilsonite in the Utah basin runs in the most perfect fissure veins known to the mining world. The four large veins are the Little Bonanza, the Cowboy, the Big Bonanza and the Black Dragon. The St. Louis Gilsontite company, already referred to, is working the Black Dragon vein at Dragon, the present terminus of the Utah railway. The gilsonite lies in perpendicular veins between solid walls of rock. At one point where the vein is exposed, in White River cut—it is seen to be 3,000 feet deep. This particular vein averages twelve feet in width, is about eighteen miles in length and is so perfectly formed that it is possible to drive a buckboard along the top of it. It is the belief of experts that all the big veins are from 3,000 to 5,000 feet deep. They are perfectly visible to the naked eye.

There are thirty-eight varieties of hydro-carbon products to be found in the Utah basin and adjacent territory, ranging all the way from pure gilsonite to varieties that are valuable for any purpose whatever, but which have the appearance in large measure of the more valuable hydro-carbon products.

Other Asphalt Fields.

Sand asphaltum, bituminous limestone and other hydrocarbon products are to be found in great quantities in Spanish Fork canyon in Utah county. In the Fork, Indian Fork and other adjacent localities. The city of Salt Lake owns a group of asphalt claims near Thistle in the same vicinity, and the product of this group has been used in paving several Salt Lake streets. Near Vernal, in eastern Utah, are large deposits of a splendid sand asphalt, of the very best quality for street paving. This asphalt is very heavily impregnated. The deposits lie about ten miles southwest of Vernal, in the hills which form the rim of the Ashley valley.

Railroad Building In.

The St. Louis Gilsontite company has built the Utah railway from Mack, a station on the Rio Grande, westward, across the Colorado line to Dragon, Utah, the scene of its principal operations at present. As the necessity for

extending the company's operations grow more imperative it is proposed to build two branches of this road from Dragon. One will run to Fort Duchesne, where the company owns other gilsonite properties, and where it used to operate, and the other to Vernal. The present length of the road—from Mack to Dragon—is fifty-two miles.

The principal mission of the railroad, of course, is to give the company an outlet for its product; but lines of automobile stages connect the present terminus of the road with the country beyond, and in this way the road has served purposes other than getting the gilsonite product to market.

Prior to the building of the road the gilsonite operations were principally at Fort Duchesne, and the product was taken out overland to Price, a distance of 100 miles. In all probability the railroad will ultimately be absorbed by the Rio Grande system, with which it connects.

How the Trust Got Control.

The control of the gilsonite fields by the asphalt trust is due to congressional legislation. Many years ago individual miners located a vast number of claims on the reservation, but it was not open, and of course they could neither work the claims nor secure patents.

When the reservation was opened congress practically closed the asphalt and gilsonite fields to mineral entry. Then the trust purchased from the miners a quit-claim to their right of discovery, and secured the passage of legislation opening to entry every alternate section of the asphalt fields and validating the discovery rights to which they had purchased quit-claims.

Deer Trail Development

In the promise gold camp of Park Valley, Box Elder county, is located the holdings of the Deer Trail Gold Mining & Milling company. It is a mile and a half east of the gold profit-producing Century mine and consists of eight claims with an area of about 140 acres. The location is on the southern slope of the mountain range, which has a grade of about 30 degrees from the horizontal, a condition favoring the abundance of pine timber, sufficient to supply any call from the mine, and ample water for milling purposes.

A well-known mining engineer, in making up this property, says: "It covers the best exposed point of contact between the quartzite and granite in the district and over 3,000 feet of the great quartz fissure which cuts the quartzite dyke from north-east to southwest and on which a number of the important mines of the district are located, including the Century mine."

The development so far accomplished consists chiefly of about 800 feet of tunnel work, the objective point being the Deer Trail fissure, from thirty to one hundred feet wide, mentioned in the report, and to reach which 600 feet more of work will be required.

As the development has progressed the cross fissures from four to six feet in width have been cut. The vein matter in these fissures is mineralized, being a white quartz with iron scales, characteristic of the gold-bearing ores of that region. Samples from these fissures have carried values in lead, silver and gold, varying from 24 to 60 per cent lead, eighteen to forty-five ounces in silver and from \$4 to \$8 per ton in gold.

About ten tons of this ore are now on the dumps. Tests have been made by mill men and the ore responds readily to concentration processes. In one fissure the tunnel encountered the ore cropping, and the work of sinking winzes in both places was stopped by water. A deeper tunnel will drain this territory, but for the present work for the big fissure will be pushed where greater tonnage larger bodies and better values will be obtained. The owners of the property reside in Salt Lake City and are the principal and original owners of the property, which indicates a stable management and their confidence in the merits of the proposition. They are: Henry Denbater, president; B. J. Beer, vice president; Charles H. Hipp, secretary and treasurer, and E. D. Woodruff, E. H. Hunt, Adam Snyder and Joseph Hane, directors. Mr. Hunt is superintendent of the mine.

THE W. M. RASH CO.

The W. M. Rash Co., incorporated in March, 1905, is the successor to the business of The Hanson Produce Co., organized in 1889; thus being the oldest house in the fruit and produce line in Salt Lake City. The business has increased from one which originally supplied only the demands of the local trade to one which now supplies the trade in four states, viz: Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming.

This firm occupies a floor space equal to six large stores and every inch of space must be economized in order to meet the demands of its rapidly increasing business. The different branches and departments consist of:

different temperature can be maintained ranging from below zero to as high a point as may be desirable, this being the best equipped house in the territory for the proper handling of fresh and dried fruits, fish, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, etc. By means of this plant The W. M. Rash Co. has been able to maintain a good market for poultry raisers, having paid many thousands of dollars for poultry during a time when markets were overstocked that would otherwise have been lost.

This firm was the first to introduce to the western public the now popular system known as the "Sealship Oysters," they being the only sanitary oysters sold in the west. Lovers of this delicious article of food need never fear the dangers incident to the consumption of oysters packed and shipped in the old style packages. This is the only firm in Salt Lake City using this carrier, having been fortunate enough to secure the exclusive right to its use. The result has shown that the public appreciates a good thing by the largely increased sales of the Sealship oyster packed only in "Yacht Brand" cans. Many orders come in for "this brand" and no other. The Sealship oysters have been adopted exclusively by several of the railway dining car systems.

The poultry department has handled

fruits and vegetables, fish and oysters, poultry and eggs. They also supply the demand for egg case material. In the fresh fruit department a full line of oranges, apples, peaches, pears, bananas, coconuts and cranberries are carried in season. In vegetables the principal articles are California cabbage, Utah potatoes and eastern sweet potatoes. A full line of fresh fish is always carried in stock, also smoked fish in season.

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Deep Creek

For twenty years or more the mineral riches of the Deep Creek country, bordering the boundary line between Utah and Nevada, have been talked about, and for nearly that length of time the claim has been persistently made that with railroad connection it would attain a prominence equal to any other mining section in the west. The building of the Western Pacific, now progressing, promises to give the miners of this region at least a portion of the relief they have been seeking, during the coming six months or so. Grading has so far progressed that the belief exists that rails will be laid across the desert country early in the spring, so that travelers will not be compelled to suffer as they have previously done in spanning the 120 miles of waterless waste to reach the El Dorado beyond the head of the route selected by the road, most of the mineral region will lie to the south of the line all the way from fifteen to seventy miles or more, but to traverse this country will be comparatively easy, and there is little doubt that branches from the main line of the road will be later constructed to gather in the business that the energetic development of the mines will make for the railroad company.

Difficulties of the Past.

Heretofore it has been hard work to interest capital in the country. Big

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operators were averse to tying up their money in a country that offered such a promise of getting transportation facilities that would insure returns upon the investments made. A few bolder spirits were willing to take the chance and as a result a number of properties have been under systematic development for several years, and with substantial results. In the main, however, individuals and companies have been compelled to rely upon whatever business they had at hand and keep their titles intact until they should be able to announce that the distance between them and the markets of the world had been spanned by the miners of this region, which they had so long strained their eyes to see.

Railroad News Starts Things.

When the positive announcement came a few months ago that the road would be built, claim owners and prospectors hurried into the country and the reports which now come from there are to the effect that at no time in the history of the west has there been so much activity. Since August it has been hard work to keep miners at work on day's pay. The moment a grub stake was earned they were apt to pluck up and go prospecting on their own accounts. This condition will likely prevail until the rails have been laid across the desert. Then it will be an easy matter to get men and supplies into the country and a boom will follow.

No less an authority than Captain Duncan MacVehle, general manager of the Bingham Consolidated company's properties, unhesitatingly declares that

the Deep Creek country is going to surprise the world with its wealth of mineral. He is one of the few who has been for several years backing his judgment with his money. He and his close associates own several groups of claims, and some of them are already practically converted into mines, mines that will be heard from in no uncertain manner during the next year or two.

Some of the Nervy Operators.

J. P. Gardner, the local business man and mining operator, has also been pouring money into the country for a long time past, and while he has chafed at the delay in seeing the region connected by rail, he has never for a moment thought of abandoning his interests out there. Another man who has been hanging on to the country for many years and developing his property with as much vigor as possible, is M. R. Evans. He is as sanguine of the future as anybody and he now realizes that the long-promised relief will soon be at hand. He has different properties that were they located in near-by camps would be commanding all kinds of attention at the hands of capitalists. He will soon be able to

get the money that is necessary to carry through the plans of development that have been pushed as circumstances would allow.

Brig H. Young and his associates have valuable groups of claims from which it will be possible to begin marketing ore when railroad facilities are provided and dozens of other operators are in a similar position.

Country Is Extensive and Rich.

From Dutch Mountain on the north to the Trout Creek region on the south, from the Dugway range on the east to the Dolly Varden and Thurber districts on the west and reaching over the line into Nevada, everybody is now awakening to the possibilities of the future and the new life that the building of the railroad will bring and the sound of pick and drill and the dull roar of exploding giant powder will soon be common to every hillside and canyon over a wide expanse of the country the wonderful riches of which have been retailed in the newspapers for many years.

In the Clifton district the phenomenal Utah mine has been operated for many years. It has paid from the

grass roots down and big dividends have been paid. In the same district is the Galena mine, the Gold Hill, now being brought to the front by Duncan MacVehle, and the properties of the Copper Belt and Lucy L. companies, properties which the original owners, the Wilson brothers, have incorporated and operated with moneys that have been secured largely in the east. In the same district within 17 miles of the Utah mine has also interested eastern money and he has done the same thing in the Trout Creek country to the south and west.

Internal troubles have held back the splendid properties of the Sheba company, operating at Bapah and the distance from the railroads and the trouble of getting across the country, has also retarded operations at the famous Midas gold-producing mines which are now being operated under lease.

Every kind of ore is found in abundance in this great country and there is not the slightest question, any more, that capital will be falling over itself in a short time to get a foothold. There is lots of room on "the ground floor" now, but it will be scarce a year hence.

WALKER'S STORE

A LIST OF MIGHTY GOOD MONEY-SAVERS FOR TUESDAY

And the Rest of the Week

\$8.00 Walking Skirts for \$4.95

These are pleated and gored; fashioned from Panama, Broadcloth and Worsted; very stylish and durable.

\$22.50 Street Coat for \$11.25

This assortment comprises all wool fancy mixtures and plain materials; Empire, loose and semi-fitted styles. They range in value from \$12.50 to \$32.50, and will be sold at exactly half these prices.

Children's Coats at Half Regular Prices

The entire line of children's coats is included in this offer. The sizes run from 2 to 14 years, and the values are from the least expensive up to the higher priced garments.

200 Dresses for Girls at Half Regular Prices

These are in sizes 8, 10, 12 and years years. Regular prices are from \$4.00 to \$18.00. The shades and materials are all the latest favorites.

Boys' Overcoats at One-Third Less

Fancy mixtures and plain blue and brown in the double-breasted style, with full back and belt. Sizes run from 2½ to 7 years.

75c Lithographed Pillow Tops to Close at 42c

A fine assortment of subjects. Very handsome and durable for porch or cozy corner.

Glove, Tie and Handkerchief Baskets at Half Regular

These are made of Japanese straw and have silk hand embroidered covers. Very dainty and effective. Art section.

\$1.00 Outing Flannel Night Gowns at 69c each

Very well made and full fashioned. Made of the best outing flannel, trimmed with braid. Undermuslin section.

Children's Fine Guage Black Cotton Hose, worth 75c pair, 50c

These are 7 by 2 ribbed, French made, and in all sizes.

Women's ribbed wool hose, worth 75c pair—50c.

Women's grey wool vests in Swiss ribbed, and worth \$1.50 each—\$1.00.